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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 145 7-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Dry Goods,

At wholesale and retail. The attention of buyers, both at wholesale and retail, is invited to the fact that in no city in this Union can there be found better accommodation—that is, a better stock—or cheaper goods, than is at present being exhibited by Barker & Co., 59 Market street. Their stock is truly immense, and as well assorted as any that can be found anywhere; and as for prices, we quote: Good Prints at 25c. worth from 3 to 5c more by the case; yard-wide ditto at 31½c, worth 40c; Delaines at 31½c, the case price of which is 25 to 37½c, &c., &c. In Dress Goods, their prices range from 18½c to the very best and choicest. And so of every other department. We are sure we can do our readers, who are buyers, no better service than to induce them to visit this store before buying.

The Silk Store, 21 Fifth Street.

Bates & Bell's for silks, 21 Fifth street.
Silks on a specie basis, 21 Fifth street.
Bates & Bell's for silks, 21 Fifth street.
See the assortment of silks, 21 Fifth street.
Silk dress goods at low prices, 21 Fifth street.
Bates & Bell's is at No. 21 Fifth street.

For Mayoralty.

Samuel Kilgore, late Captain 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers. We do not ask you to vote for him simply because he was a soldier, gave his last dollar, offered his life, and was crippled in defense of his country. We propose to run him on his merits—honesty, sobriety and competency. Boys in Blue.

Sixty-seven Head of Fat Cattle

For sale now, at Buck Tavern, three miles from the city, on the Brownsville Road.

Try It and be Convinced.

Swayne's Ointment. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Black Silks

Cheaper than them all, at Gardner & Schlelter's, 92 Market street.

Dress Goods and Merinos.

Bargains at Gardner & Schleiter's, 92 Market street.

Swayne's Ointment

Has no equal for Itch, Tetter and all Skin Diseases. Sold only at McClarran's Drug Store.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

The Daily Commercial

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals of New York.

STOCKHOLDERS IN NATIONAL BANKS LIABLE TO LOCAL TAXATION.

In the case argued before the Court of Appeals at its last sitting, of the city of Utica against G. C. Churchill and others, and Adam Van Alen against the assessors of the city of Albany; and C. P. Williams and others against the same, the question of the right of the State and local authorities to tax shareholders in the national banks was fully considered. The decision of the Court was given by Chief Justice Denio, all the other judges concurring, except Mr. Porter, who did not sit in the last case on account of being a party interested.

Judge Denio declares it incontestible that property devoted to public uses by the General Government cannot be subjected to the taxing power of the governments of the States of the Union. National institutions and establishments of every kind brought into existence by laws constitutionally enacted by the National legislature exist beyond the reach of State government, and cannot be made tributary by means of State laws for taxation, or in any other manner to the embarrassment of the State governments. But the Bank of the United States was, equally with the National banks now existing, a trading corporation. The individual means invested by the stockholders were private stockholders were, before such investment, the proper and legitimate subjects of State taxation. There is no reason why they should not be subject to that liability after being invested, unless the immunity was necessary to the existence and preservation of the confederate body of which they became connected. If this liability to taxation be sustained, it would appear that the States may tax them out of existence, but no danger of this kind is to be apprehended. It is only taxed in common with other individual property, as is done in the taxing of lands of this State, the apprehension of such danger is purely fanciful.

In the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of McCullough against the State of Maryland, the principle was established, national, was upon the operations of the bank, an instrument employed by the Government of the United States to carry into execution powers not deprive the States of any revenues which they originally possessed.

The proposition to draw all the property of the people of the Union invested in banking constituting a large proportion of the personal property of the nation, for the duty of contributing to support the State Governments, and requiring them to enact and administer all the laws which regulate the acquisition, enjoyment and transmission of property and the administration of justice, and the conduct of State and local governments, would be frightful to contemplate. The Court concludes with entire confidence that there is no impediment to the taxation of the bank shareholders arising out of the consideration that banking corporations are not themselves taxable.

The National Currency act expressly authorizes the shares of these associations to be included in the local amounts of taxes imposed by state authority so far as not larger than, and such amount is not a taxing of the property on which the capital of the bank has been invested. The shareholders are not the owners of the United States bonds held by the banks. The banking corporation and not the shareholders, its creditors, is entitled to the exception; and therefore the Court of Appeals sustains the action of the Supreme Court of the Fifth District and reverses that of the Third District, and declares that the shares held by stockholders in national banks are liable as to local taxation like other personal property.

WONDERFUL YIELD OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Mr. George W. Schroyer, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has had a wonderful yield of strawberry plants this season. From two single plants of the new variety known as French's Seedling, set out last fall, he has set out in bed of two thousand fine strong plants, potted five hundred more, and those remaining in the original bed are estimated at not less than one thousand—making three thousand five hundred plants laid out from two stocks in a single season. From five plants of the Agriculturalist variety, he has set out one thousand eight hundred and forty plants, potted three hundred, while one thousand more remain in the plot—making over three thousand grown from five plants of this variety. There have been numerous complaints that the Agriculturist would not make runners freely, but Mr. Schroyer's experience completely upsets this objection. The ground on which they were grown is a tenacious clay soil, only moderately enriched with stable manure, and does not look as if possessed any extraordinary fertile qualities, but there is that in it which peculiarly adopts it to the growth of the strawberry plant.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

At a recent meeting of the James river and Kanawha Canal Company, held in Richmond, a vote was passed to carry out an arrangement for the sale to a French house, of the property conditioned upon its enlargement and completion to the Ohio river, and asking the Legislature to extend the charter of the company in order that the agreement may be consummated.

A mass convention of Western farmers and grain dealers is called to assemble at Morris, Illinois, on the 22d proximo, to break down the excessive rates now charged on grain shipment to the East.

A Mass Convention of farmers, grain dealers, and others interested in the cheap transportation to the ocean, is called to assemble at Morris, in Illinois, on the 22d of next month, to consider, and, if possible, devise some plan by which to save to the Western producers the present enormous expense of sending their produce to New York and the ocean.

The Commissioners above effected a treaty with a powerful and warlike branch of the Sioux, granting an unmolested right of way for emigrants to the mountains. The Indians alleged that the late difficulties had grown out of the presence of emigrants who scared away all their game, and were reducing them to starvation. The Government grants this tribe an annuity of $40,000 per year for the right of way through their country, which they were very loth to grant.

The fact that works descriptive of Brazil, in expensive volumes and in cheap pamphlet form, are having a large sale in the Gulf States, and that the newspapers are beginning to print attractive correspondence from that quarter, shows that the Brazilian emigration scheme is taking deep root.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1865. NO. 40.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Sea Islands at Charleston.

The Michigan State Agency.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Paymasters to be Mustered Out.

Officers of Veteran Reserve Corps.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

The Sea Islands at Charleston.

A party representing the interests of freedmen, settled on the South Carolina Sea Islands, had an interview with the President to-day. After hearing their statement the President declined either to suspend the order restoring the lands to their former owners, or to authorize the proposed removal of the freedmen to the public lands in Florida, on the grounds—First, that the lands in question were not sufficiently productive for the support of the freedmen; and, secondly, that it would be to their disadvantage to be colonized separately from the whites. He expressed the conviction that contact with the whites would sharpen their intellects, improve their knowledge of handicraft, and fit them sooner for the duties of free labor. It is understood that no steps will be taken to carry the order into effect until General Howard has investigated and reported upon the condition of affairs on the islands. The restoration is meant to include not only the islands of the South Carolina coast, but also those of Georgia, except such plantations on the former as have been sold on account of non-payment of taxes.

The Michigan State Agency will close with the present week. This agency was established May 1, 1863. Dr. Turnecliff was agent until the 1st of April last. Since then the office has been in charge of Rev. D. E. Milliard, of Marshall, Michigan. He has been of incalculable value to soldiers from that State.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $20,320.

Paymasters to be Mustered Out.

An order will be issued on the 1st of November, mustering out the following additional Paymasters: J. B. Beasel, A. Brigdon, Fandy, C. C. Benedict, C. C. Clark, H. C. Grout, S. Grisson, H. S. Goddard, B. Hewell, R. H. Howell, D. Herbert, E. Harber, R. A. Haggerdy, J. S. Klein, J. J. Ladd, E. C. Morse, H. M. McBlair, B. McConnelly, J. M. Tuscott, W. B. C. Parsons, Robert Smith, J. Tarr, A. C. Varnum, G. W. Addlough, W. D. Wheeler, and W. D. Thompson. Another and more extensive reduction of the Paymaster General's force will take place on the 1st of December.

Causes of Disability.

An official investigation into the causes of disability of officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps has disclosed the fact that eighty-two per cent. have been disabled by wounds received in battle; four per cent. by accidental injuries, and fourteen per cent. by disease contracted while in service.

FROM PANAMA.

Revolution in New Grenada at an End—Unsettled State of Affairs—Gloomy Appearance of Affairs in South America—The Peruvian Revolution—Defeat of Paraguayans Confirmed—The Allies Soon to Occupy the Capital of Paraguay—Terrific Gale at Montevigo.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Panama dates to the 17th inst., have been received.

The revolution in New Grenada is ended. The leaders have nearly all been either captured or given liberty on parole.

The frigate Lancaster sailed from Panama for the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco on the 14th.

Surgeon Maxwell is performing the duties of American Consul at Panama.

Business is fast reviving at Panama.

Tumultuous outbreaks occur at Cauca and Magdalina, Bolivar, Papayan and the Cauca are in a ferment. Nothing new from Central America.

South American ports look grave on account of the presence of the Spanish fleet. Chilian writers, probably to enforce the Spanish demands, leads to perplexity and business is very dull at all ports.

The Chilian Government is actively sending arms and ammunition along the coast, and the Chilian fleet has been distributed at different points.

The Peruvian revolution continues with varying success. The insurgents are acting with the revolutionary leaders, and the army is short of supplies, guano being exchanged for coal and other commodities.

Affairs from Bolivia state that Melzarjo was near Lopez, which is occupied by a large force of insurgents, who will probably repulse him.

Private letters from Montevideo state that the great victory of Flores over the Paraguayans, and Gen. Mitre was making a victorious march towards Ascension. It is believed the allies will soon occupy the capital of Paraguay.

A terrific gale took place at Montevigo on August 6th, causing great damage to the shipping and on shore.

Mexican Monopolies—Note from Mr. Navarro.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Mr. J. N. Navarro, Consul General of the Mexican Republic, publishes a reply to the statements of Mr. Decouvillon, President of the Mexican Express Company. The latter gentleman said that after obtaining from Maximilian the exclusive right of running the Mexican mails, he visited President Juarez and received his approval of the establishment of the contemplated line.

Mr. Navarro, while acknowledging that Juarez is desirous of the introduction of American capital into Mexico, says it is not true that he has ever given his sanction to the existence of the contract, or authorization for which was derived from the Government of the invader; and Mr. Navarro trusts that there are no citizens of the great and free country, who, from motives of gain, will give their financial support to overthrow a sister republic.

Collision Between Freight Trains.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A correspondent of the *Post* says: A collision occurred this morning at the crossing of the Erie Railroad and Northern New Jersey Railroad, half a mile west of Bergen tunnel, between two heavy freight trains, each going at a rapid rate. Both engines were smashed and the cars generally damaged, but it is said nobody was hurt. Fifteen to twenty thousand dollars will probably cover the entire loss on both lines.

Two passenger trains approached this crossing last evening, the Erie train moving at a good speed, with brakes on, at the same time the Northern New Jersey train was passing over. There is also some great danger of an accident at the Hackensack Junction, the least delay on the part of either train rendering a collision certain.

Wirz Commission Adjourned—Resignation of Mr. Orton.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The Wirz Military Commission has adjourned. They have made up their finding and verdict, and forwarded the same to the President for his final action.

Mr. Orton to-day resigned his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and there is little if any doubt that he will be succeeded by E. A. Rollins, now the Deputy Commissioner.

Another Jeff. Davis Petition.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A number of eminent Italians, residents of this city, on Saturday waited upon the President and presented a petition from the Italian Executive Committee at Milan for the liberation of Jefferson Davis. The petition received the position with only the inquiry in accent of surprise, "They plead for Jefferson Davis."

Governor Morton Recovering.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—The reports telegraphed to the papers to the effect that Governor Morton was stricken by paralysis, are untrue. He has been severely afflicted, for a week past, with neuralgia, and his chest was threatened with paralysis. The danger, however, is past, and he is now recovering.

Arrival of the Circassian's Passengers.

HALIFAX, October 25.—There are as yet no signs of the steamship Africa, now fully due here, with two days' later news from Europe. The steamer Royalist, with the balance of the Circassian's passengers, arrived here this morning.

Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—There was a large meeting of the friends of the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People held to-night. Lieutenant J. Bevan Braithwaite, of England, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and others spoke.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, October 25—12:30 P. M.—A steamer was signalled to the eastward early this evening, but has since gone. The Africa, from Liverpool, with two days' later dates, has not yet arrived.

Cotton Coming Up.

CAIRO, October 25.—Fourteen hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed for Cincinnati within two days, and 220 bales for St. Louis.

CITY MATTERS.

THE GRINDER POISONING CASE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CONTINUED.

The Evidence Accumulating.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Brown on the bench. The Court room was filled to suffocation, and a large number of ladies were within the bar. The interest in the case increases as the trial progresses. Shortly after the opening of the Court, Mrs. Grinder was brought in from the jail. She was paler than usual, and appeared to be considerably depressed in spirits. She sat beside her counsel, with whom she frequently conversed, and listened to the evidence of the witnesses without exhibiting any unusual emotion. The examination of witnesses was resumed.

James S. Caruthers was called and proceeded with his evidence:—I have been quite unwell since my wife died; my limbs are weak; my joints double under me; my face is flushed, and I have great thirst; change in the weather affects my limbs; my sight is somewhat impaired; my memory is more or less affected; head is dizzy upon getting up in the morning, and sometimes I have to steady myself; my face is inflamed in appearance, in the morning, and goes down during the day. After the death of my wife, Mrs. Grinder came to me, and asked me if I desired my wife dressed in any particular clothing, telling me that she (my wife) had requested Jennie Smith and herself (Mrs. G.) when she died, naming certain articles of clothing that she had requested to be put on her—a black silk dress, white embroidered skirt and a breastpin, with her father's likeness in. My wife never said anything to me in regard to her death, and therefore I have reason to believe that Mrs. Grinder's statement is an entire falsehood.

Cross-examination.—Had resided in Allegheny about fourteen months prior to the 25th of June last; had no particular acquaintance with Mrs. Grinder until about the 1st of June last; had been living as her next door neighbor since October, 1864. My wife had been on kindly terms with Mrs. Grinder prior to June, and became intimate, to the best of my knowledge, some time after the flood last Spring; they had been on kindly and intimate terms, and never had a quarrel to my knowledge, from the time of their acquaintance till the 25th of June; had not, before any trouble, been in the habit of using Mrs. Grinder's cellar; our cellar was the same as her's in every way; before sickness we got ice once or twice, but never kept it in Mrs. Grinder's cellar; do not recollect of my wife during her illness sending for Mrs. Grinder to come and wait upon her; never heard my wife ask her to wait upon either of us.

By Mr. Marshall—Did you not more than once go after Mrs. Grinder for her to come and wait upon your wife?

Witness—I did not do anything more than to get some one to go for the Doctor, and to ask if she could send for rice, and one or two times to send for medicine. She generally volunteered to send for these things, always asking if she could not do something for us in the way of furnishing food. Had no servant in our house during our sickness. Did not particularly depend on any one, but anything offered us with instructions to keep up the cold water applications to the head, and change her dress, which was all wet about the neck. I saw Mrs. Phillips on the 4th of July, in the room with her daughter. In speaking to her (Mrs. Phillips) of her case, I told her that she had better get out of the poisonous influence which surrounded her; said if they did not get out of that house the family would all die; I was told that Mr. Phillips had been sent for to take them away; on that day, the 4th, Mrs. Caruthers was worse, alarmingly so, with new symptoms—difficulty in deglutition, dryness and twitching of the throat; saw her on that day for the last time alive; as I came to the door, on the evening of the 31st, Mrs. Grinder told me that Mrs. Caruthers was much worse, that they had sent for me and I was not in; that they had got another doctor, who had prescribed medicine to be taken in milk; she said the patients appeared to be getting better; I said I would go up and see; found Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers still sick, with but little change; remember now that Mrs. C. was better; inquired who the attending physician was, and was told Dr. Herron; I did not prescribe; told the family that I would not see them again without first seeing Dr. Herron; saw Dr. H. next morning, August 1st, and agreed to meet him at Mrs. Caruthers's house at six o'clock in the evening, and consult about the case; when I got to the house, I saw Mrs. Grinder, and asked how the family were; she told me that Mrs. Caruthers was dead; I went up stairs to see her; in all my prescriptions I am very certain that I never gave the deceased any arsenic or antimony. The symptoms of poison by arsenic are various, owing to the manner in which it is administered; the leading ones are: vomiting and purging severely, great nausea, and anxiety at the stomach, great thirst, and burning pain, physical prostration and debility, very often a dryness and constriction at the throat and fauces, difficulty of swallowing and breathing, quick pulse, general debility; they vary much according to the quantity taken, and the circumstances surrounding the case; leading symptoms from tartar emetic are very similar to those of arsenic; the nausea, vomiting, and the same train of symptoms exist, the virulence of those depending upon the quantity taken; the constrictions of the throat and intense burning is more characteristic of arsenic. The effect of continuance of the administration of antimony in poisonous doses, would produce death from inflammation of the stomach; the symptoms under which Caruthers labored in his illness, are such as would be produced by the administration of arsenic and antimony; do not think arsenic and antimony are constituent parts of the human body; the symptoms under which Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers labored in their illness, are such as would be produced by the administration of arsenic and antimony; do not think either of these poisons are constituent parts of the human body.

Court took a recess till half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court re-assembled at half-past one o'clock, when the examination of witnesses was continued.

Dr. Wm. M. Herron, sworn—Have been practicing physician for eighteen years; saw Mrs. Caruthers, professionally, the day before she died; it was in the afternoon; she was vomiting, had great difficulty of respiration, quick pulse, great thirst, very restless and rolling from side to side; vomiting and purging; was apparently sinking; cool moist surface; vomiting and excessive thirst were the prominent symptoms; I prescribed lime water, and fresh sweet milk; I also prescribed ice in small portions dissolved in the mouth. I was called in an emergency on account of the absence of Dr. Irish; did not remain long on that day, the 31st, as I thought the symptoms were very much the same; called upon Dr. Mahon and took him with me. Saw Mrs. Caruthers next morning again about nine or ten o'clock; she appeared more exhausted. The general symptoms were sighing respiration, evidently the giving away of vitality; the purging still continued; she was anxious and restless. I looked upon her as dying and becoming very rapidly exhausted. I prescribed for her the administration of turpentine, laudanum and mucilage; also carbonate of ammonia as a stimulant to support life. In speaking to my office I have no doubt that Mr. Irish requesting my presence for consultation. We remained with the patient until about 10 o'clock that evening; I might have mentioned the fact at Mr. Caruthers house. I did not, in either of my prescriptions, prescribe any of antimony. The symptoms of arsenic are nausea, vomiting, pain in the stomach, thirst, and, likely, purging; the symptoms of antimonial poisoning might be more violent; there are vomiting, purging, contraction of the throat, and great prostration. Arsenic is a constituent element of the human body, neither is antimony. The symptoms in Mrs. Caruthers's case might have been produced by arsenic, and also by antimony. I saw Mrs. Caruthers at her own house and at Mrs. Caruthers. I am certain that I saw Mrs. Grinder. She appeared in the generality attentive, and apparently kind in her conducting.

Cross-examined—The idea that arsenic is a component part of the human body is exploded; it has been a disputed question. It would be a difficult matter for me to distinguish the symptoms produced by a person who had died from poison without a chemical analysis. There are many symptoms of cholera morbus and those produced by arsenic alike, although they may vary slightly.

Dr. George M'Cook, Sr.—Heard the testimony of Drs. Irish and Herron in regard to the effects of poison. The latter symptoms described by them are such as would do to describe the symptoms of poison. There can be no doubt that the symptoms described by them would not constitute any part of the human body.

Dr. Irish recalled—Saw Mrs. Grinder frequently at the house of Mr. Caruthers.

By Mr. Marshall—There were no servants in the house. Mrs. Grinder attended particularly to Mrs. Caruthers, frequently; I was not present when Mrs. Grinder while waiting on Mrs. Phillips a number of persons were in the house; I visited them frequently, and almost exclusively; she might have been out for a while; I was in the house; I may have sent for her but—

Dr. Thomas Mahon was called, and corroborated the evidence of Dr. Herron in regard to the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Phillips, sworn—I am the mother of Mrs. Caruthers; she was married; she would have been twenty-four years old next January. She had been healthy until the time of her last illness; I arrived in Allegheny on Saturday, the 29th of July, and left on the succeeding Sunday, after drinking some tea to which Mrs. Grinder gave me in her own house.

The first time that I had seen Mrs. Grinder on the ground that I received another charge. The offer was made to me by Mrs. Grinder.

Dr. James S. King, sworn—I have been a practicing physician and surgeon for twenty-seven or twenty-eight years; have had considerable experience in cases of arsenic are vomiting, burning pain along the elementary canal, painful purging followed by tenesmus; fainting, often a sense of fullness or constriction about the throat, interfering with respiration, deglutition, &c.; the pulse is small and feeble, somewhat similar vomiting, purging, great relaxation of the system, cold skin, reduced pulse, insupportable anguish, delirium, and finally death ensues; think either of these poisons are constituent parts of the human body.

Court took a recess till half past one o'clock.

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Think the system would rally sooner from antimonial poisons than arsenic poisons; judge that antimonial poisons would be more likely to paralyze the nervous system; arsenic will also be eliminated, though not to the same extent as antimony; from my knowledge of the action of these poisons, I think that arsenic and antimony are not natural parts of human body.

Cross-examined—I regard Kirby and Passle's works on Chemistry good authority. Many of the symptoms which have been mentioned are connected with other diseases; I have known Dr. Irish in a case where I was in accompaniment of poisoning by arsenic or antimony.

Re-direct—In my practice I have never known any disease to produce all the symptoms mentioned.

Dr. Alfred Woodward, sworn—Have been practicing physician for twenty years. The Doctor, in describing the combined symptoms of poison, agreed with the other medical gentlemen who had preceded him in testimony.

Dr. Jas. S. King, recalled—The one-sixteenth of a grain of arsenic will produce a decided effect; I generally prescribe the thirty-second part of a grain. Dose of tartar emetic from one to two grains. Dose of the latter is from one-half to one grain. The sizes of the doses would depend a great deal upon the constitution and habits of the patient.

Miss Annie Sullivan sworn—I know Mrs. Grinder; lived with her in Allegheny city, in Gray's alley; went to live with her on the 25th of June; was there with her until after she was arrested; I knew Mrs. Caruthers; she lived next door to Mrs. Grinder. I recollect when she was sick; Mrs. Grinder was her nurse; I was there to see Mrs. Caruthers; I recollect when Mrs. Grinder would bring her coffee; I was not afraid to go to the house, she went out of the room; I went home about three or four o'clock in the afternoon. A picture was shown to witness, who recognized it as a likeness of Mrs. Caruthers.

Cross-examination—Do not know whether or not Mrs. Caruthers was affected by the soup she ate at dinner; she was sick before; I was in good health in the morning. Mrs. Caruthers said they could not get a servant girl easily.

Mrs. Margaret Smith, sworn—Live in Allegheny city; am the mother of a family of children; lived next door to Mrs. Caruthers and second door from Mrs. Grinder; recollect the circumstance of Mrs. Caruthers handing me a dish of veal soup; it was at noon; Mrs. Caruthers called me to the fence and asked me if I would have a dish of soup; I received it from her; I took it into the house and gave it to my five children; Jennie was up stairs and did not get any; in about ten minutes, or a little more one of my daughters commenced vomiting; my little boy then got up from the table and said he was sick; the baby then got sick and began to throw up; I then got sick; there were three lying on the floor, the fourth, a little boy then commenced vomiting; the fifth, a little girl also got sick. I went into the yard and vomited; I was very sick in the stomach and feverish. I could not get up stairs at first; finally got into bed, when Mrs. Grinder, and some of the other neighbors came in and carried the children up stairs. Afterwards Mrs. Grinder told me that my babe was dead. I could not look up. I was so weak. I was cold all over, had a burning in my stomach and cramps. Dr. Wallace came. Mrs. Grinder was there at the time. The Doctor said he believed we had been poisoned, and asked what we had been eating. I told him soup which I had got from Mrs. Caruthers. Mrs. Grinder did not say anything.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Court adjourned until this morning, at nine o'clock.

THE RIVER QUEEN ARSON CASE.

THE ARREST AND CONFESSION OF CHAMPLIN.

A Bold Attempt at Fraud Frustrated.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CRIME.

The publication in all of our daily papers, especially in an evening cotemporary, of the facts of this important case, is full of errors, but the following is a correct statement of them: The matter has necessarily been kept quiet to secure the end of public justice, and was published prematurely. The publication may defeat the arrest of the accomplice, one Leay, of Connecticut. The facts are simply these: The steamer River Queen, a boat, and was owned by Churchill, Heberts, Minor and Wm. C. Champlin—all non-residents of this city. They did not pay the debts incurred for her construction to Robinson, Rea & Co., Motheral & Bro., Kean & Keller and others of our citizens, and the latter properly attached her for their claims. Wm. C. Champlin, being a part owner, having no money to pay for bills, being refused money to pay them by his copartners, Churchill, Heberts & Minor, and being annoyed by the attachments, resolved to burn the boat. She was insured for twenty thousand dollars, as follows: $6,000 in the Eureka Insurance Company, J. H. Shoenberger, President, R. Finney, Secretary; $6,000 in the Monongahela Insurance Company, J. A. Hutchinson President, J. A. Claney, Secretary; $6,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company, W. Bagaley, President, Sheppard, Secretary; for the joint account of Churchill, Heberts, Minor, and Champlin. Wm. C. Champlin insured $2,000 for his own use and benefit in the Cash Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, J. M. Pennock, President, T. Graham, Secretary, thus making $20,000 total insurance.

Wm. C. Champlin, after great trouble and expense, was arrested, and has freely confessed his guilt. Champlin's confession states how he burned the boats. He says he went on board the steamer River Queen on Saturday night, September 9, 1865, at the Monongahela wharf, Pittsburgh, Pa.; that the watchman went to bed in the fore part of the cabin of the boat; that he, Champlin, went to bed amidship on the boat, and got up about two o'clock, Sabbath morning, September 10, 1865; that he wakened up and thought all over his position: he felt revengeful on account of his partners Churchill, Heberts & Minor, for refusing him and not furnishing money to pay for the boat, which contract he had made; that the boat was attached by the Sheriff for the creditor's claims; he felt annoyed that he had no money and was in so tough a fix; he resolved to burn the boat, and resolved to send her to h—l—that moment and, so resolving, burned her. He arose from the cot in the cabin; dressed himself; took a coal oil can and filled it; took the blinds or slats of the cabin door or doors, and set fire to them with the coal oil; then went to the bow of the steamboat, and which he had taken back into the cabin when he went first to bed that night. After setting fire to the cabin door, he went to the bow of the boat, down on the deck of the steamer, and laid down. He then remained for an hour or so, and, finding a sufficient time for the fire to get well headway, and the boat up stairs again to see how it was burning. He found it burning very rapidly; the fire had got headway and the dryness of the cabin doors, the light work of the cabin was burning fiercely. Feeling thoroughly satisfied with the water between the boat and office, he then awoke the watchman and took his trunk, ashore with him. The watchman had watched her burn to the water edge without offering a hand to stay the flames. He is now, however, penitent for his fiendish crime, and has confessed.

Every one who saw the fire occurs in the opinion that it was Providential that the whole wharf was not swept away, as it burned that way. Through the exertions of the firemen and the citizens, the fire was confined to the boat. She was insured for thousand dollars insurance on her; the steamer George Albree, which had not a dollar of insurance on her, and Grand Island, which had $4,000 on her, Sault Haina. Great credit is due to the insurance officers, to N. Grathan Morphis, Esq., Mayor Wilson, Hon. Matt Morgan of Lowry, to Messrs. Nason and Jones, detectives of New York City, lately in employ of the United States Government, and to our own citizens, for the skill, energy and labor exerted at a large expense, to ferret out this enormous attempt to defraud the insurance companies. Champlin, in custody, awaits his trial, and will be tried by the Criminal Court of this city. This case will be watched, as many of the criminals, as they may rest assured that arrest and punishment will follow the guilty perpetrators will find their fancied security from the strong arm of the law a delusion. The stockholders of the boat are indebted under the above circumstances to the officers in protecting their interests, and by whose diligence and watchfulness Champlin, Skinner, Miner and Heberts from collecting the large sum of $20,000 insurance. A bolder fraud and greater crime has not been attempted in this city. Champlin is a arson, and never has a case been so thoroughly unravelled and so successfully discovered. When the trial comes on, we will report the evidence in detail.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Present—Chief Justice Woodward and Judges Thompson, Strong, Read and Agnew. The following business was transacted since Monday:

Cowen vs. Pittsburgh Railroad Co. vs. Allegheny Co. C. P. Allegheny county. Argued by G. R. Hamilton for plaintiff in error and Shinn contra.

Lewis vs. Hartman. Error to C. P. Barton for plaintiff in error, and Burgwin contra.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Co. vs. Birmingham Borough. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and Carnahan contra.

Commercial Bank vs. Pittsburgh Bank; Allegheny, D. C. Argued by Slagle for plaintiff in error, and C. P. Hamilton contra.

Simpson vs. Kennedys; Allegheny, C. P. Diminution of record suggested, and on motion *certiorari* granted and cause continued.

Shreve et. al. vs. Breton; Allegheny, D.C. Argued by Hamilton & Acheson for plaintiff in error, and Woods contra.

Hill vs. Hill; Allegheny, D. C. Argued by Shinn for plaintiff in error, and Carnahan contra.

McKrath et. al. vs. Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. In equity. Affidavit of J. K. Moorhead, Chamber of the Supreme Court, Harrisburg, and on motion of Attorney Carnahan, the decree taken *pro confesso* against said company. Rule granted to show cause why decree should not be opened on the 28th inst.

Opel vs. Shoenberger; Allegheny, C. P. Argued by Mellon for plaintiff in error, and Carnahan contra.

Bank Manor vs. Allegheny County; Allegheny, C. P. Argued by Woods for plaintiff in error, and Carnahan contra.

Burns vs. The Commonwealth; Allegheny, Q. S. Argued by Carnahan for plaintiff in error and Mellon contra.

Chaloney vs. Flanegan; Allegheny, C. P. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error, and Hasbrouck contra.

Harvey vs. Paul; Allegheny, C. P. Argued by Shinn and Woods for plaintiff in error, and by Purviance contra.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Two Men Killed.

On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, the Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left this city at 9:30 o'clock, ran over two men at Brinton station, killing them instantly. Their names were David Kelly and Craig, both of the former white and the latter colored. Alderman Donaldson held an inquest on the bodies yesterday morning, when the following facts were elicited: Kelly and Craig had been at a tavern in the village, drinking with a soldier named John Dain, and about ten o'clock started for their homes. Kelly resided about fifty yards from the railroad, and Craig lived about a mile in the country. Craig was intoxicated, when his companions undertook to take him home. They were walking along the railroad track Craig fell down, and before they could get him up the train came along, ran over Kelly and Craig, and killed them instantly. Their bodies were found a distance along the track, and horribly mutilated. Dain was knocked down an embankment of some fifteen or twenty feet, but was not seriously injured. The deceased were both engaged in Painter, Laughlin & Co.'s coal yard. Craig was addicted to drinking, but Kelly had the reputation of being a sober man, and Dain testified that he had only drank four glasses of ale during the evening. They were both married, and each leave a wife and six children in indigent circum

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BEECHER ON SUFFRAGE.

In our issue of yesterday morning, we gave a conversation of President JOHNSON and a discourse of Mr. BEECHER—both authentic, both frank and unconstrained, both in excellent spirit and replete with good sense and seasonable suggestions. Mr. BEECHER not only indorses but eulogizes the President, giving to his policy not merely his approval but his glowing admiration. In the conversation and in the discourse, the subject of negro suffrage has a place—not large in either of them, but distinct and conspicuous.

On this point they seem to differ, but it is only seeming, so far as the negro is concerned. They may be quite agreed on this. The real difference between them relates to suffrage generally, not to that of negroes in particular. Mr. JOHNSON says, "the elective franchise *is not a natural right*, but a political right." This is not spoken with particular reference to the question of negro suffrage. The President gives other reasons for not insisting on the immediate enfranchisement of the colored men of the South. Mr. BEECHER, on the contrary, says, "I hold also, that he (the negro) should have had the suffrage, because *it is a natural right*." On the question, in its general aspect, is the right of suffrage a natural one? these distinguished men differ, the one responding nay and the other aye. But while Mr. BEECHER, from his affirmation, infers the right of the negro to the suffrage, Mr. JOHNSON does not, from his negative, draw any argument against it. On the real right of suffrage, they may be, and, we presume, are perfectly agreed, though they differ in their reasons for it, and in their views of the expediency of its immediate exercise in the Southern States.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

We would like to get, in some way, a clear, inside view of the present condition of the Southern States. The accounts, or rather the casual allusions to it, are unsatisfactory and conflicting. It is not the political condition of the Southern States that we want to see, that is clear enough. Indeed, that has so occupied and engrossed the public attention, as to leave in the shade the social and economic condition of the people in the lately rebellious sections of the country.

What we do hear about this, is local, scanty and contradictory, effected, no doubt, by the purposes, temper and opportunities of those who communicate it. One represents the social condition as cheering; another as gloomy. Here, the whites are represented as idle and dissipated; there the negroes are the subjects of a like opprobrious report. One writer avers that the freedmen work well and are paid well for their work; another tells us that they will not labor and that the farmers will not pay them when they do labor.

But politics and the negro are not all that we want to see. We want to see what these greatly hide from our view. There are some millions of white people there, besides the late slave owners. How are they getting on? How do they live, act, talk and look, in these new times? What sort of crops have been "made" this season? Are there any schools opening for the poor whites and their children? Are the shops of mechanics resounding with the strokes of the hammer? Do the soldiers turn in promptly to their former employments? People cannot all live on politics. Getting members into Congress is important, but filling corn into the crib and meat into the barrel, for winter's supply, is a more pressing necessity. In the lack of information, we indulge the hope that while our Southern brethren are doing the one, they are leaving the other undone.

UNITED STATES TROOPS WANTED IN GEORGIA.

It has been intimated that United States troops are wanted in Georgia for the purpose of maintaining order, and that the desire is expressed by the Governor of that State. In what form, or whether in any official way, this wish has been expressed, we are not informed.

The need of some Government force in portions of the country, which have been in a state of insurrection, is no more than was expected. The general rising there, in opposition to Government authorities, would be sufficient to greatly weaken, in the minds of many, the feeling of obligation to law. Habits of subordination to civil government would be broken up by four years' continuance of the disorders and oppressions of a mingled condition of anarchy and despotism. Personal animosities would be kindled, not only by the differences of opinion about the rebellion, but also by the enforcement of its tyrannical measures, and the great social revolution, involved in the emancipation of nearly half of the population, must occasion no small amount of passion and disorder. These causes and others, connected with the late rebellion rendered it almost certain, that some military force of the Government would be temporarily required, during the process of return to a healthful condition.

We are, however, as yet, left to conjecture what may be the specific occasion for desiring United States troops in Georgia. It cannot be, probably, from any fear of negro insurrections, for the whites, many of them now veteran soldiers, would be sufficient to preclude any danger from that quarter. We imagine it to be for protection from lawless whites. Even before the war ended, if our memory serves us, the Governor of Georgia issued some sort of an order against the hands of robbers who were roaming over the country and plundering and killing the inhabitants. It is probably by the same sort of people that the country is now infested—their numbers, perhaps, increased by the dispersion of the rebel armies. The negroes and other Union people, of whom there were many in that State, of course, receive a full share of the wrongs and sufferings inflicted by such lawless and desperate characters, and we cannot but hope that the protection of the Government will be extended to them, and that merited punishment will be meted out to the disturbers of the public peace and the violation of private rights.

A NOVEL ARRANGEMENT.—The Boston *Transcript* says that the Rev. HENRY GILES's health will prevent his reading his lectures before lyceums and private circles during the present season, and that Mrs. GILES, a lady of talent, education, and general literary accomplishments, will take his place. She will read her husband's lectures, and we believe that his large thoughts, generous sentiments, and burning words will lose none of their power as uttered from her lips. Mr. GILES's address is "Quincy, Mass." It is said that Mrs. BEECHER will this winter represent her husband by reading lectures which he does not expect to be able to pronounce. This is likely to prove a popular arrangement.

We shall watch anxiously for the publication in the Pittsburgh *Post* of the interview between the President and Major STEARNS, of Boston, wherein some things were brought out which must be peculiarly agreeable to the Democracy, as the special and only true supporters of the President. We want to see paraded in the Democratic press the views of Mr. JOHNSON on the question of suffrage, especially the declaration that he is for intelligent suffrage, and for letting negroes who have served in the ranks vote at once. President JOHNSON is a progressive man, and we hope the Democracy, on the questions of the day, will keep up with him. Certainly, as his peculiar supporters, they can do no less.

OYSTERS.—The oyster season opens promisingly for a large supply, and the rule of the past few years of superior prices for an inferior quality of bivalves will now be reversed to superior bivalves at inferior prices. The immense oyster beds along the Southern coast, from which the North was debarred during the four years of the rebellion, are now yielding large and fat oysters, which are daily being shipped to Baltimore, Boston and New York by the thousands of barrels. A plentiful supply of oysters, at reasonable prices, will contribute largely towards bringing down the prices of poultry, butchers' meat etc., and the public will thereby be the gainer in a double sense.

THE persistency of President JOHNSON in having the rebel debt repudiated by the South, is not likely to raise him in the estimation of those in England, who invested their money in that way. The last intelligence represented those creditors as not entirely hopeless, and as about "funding" the debt they hold. Precisely what this means, under the circumstances, is not so clear, but we presume that it is putting the rebel debt in a shape where it will keep well. President JOHNSON is doing the same thing, and we think that his way is the best.

SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, made a speech on Saturday last, in which he said he recently had a full and frank conversation with President JOHNSON. The views he held, as related by Senator H., were similar to those expressed in the interview with Major STEARNS. The Senator coincided with them, and believed they would prevail, in and out of Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Col. FORNEY expresses the opinion that HOLDEN will be elected Governor of North Carolina "almost without opposition, though certainly not without opposition."

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

That railroad traveling has, within the last two or three years, become more and still more perilous from up to about 1862, they had carried three millions of passengers without losing the life of any one who was in his seat or proper place. Now, was this economy of human life vaunted as so creditable to the company, a matter of mere chance, or was it the result of constant care, discipline and energy on the part of the officers of the road? The public were certainly asked to believe that the uncommon vigilance and devotion of those officers produced the very pleasing results for which so much merit was justly claimed. And if praise and patronage were sought by, and awarded to the Pennsylvania Railroad because it carried its passengers with unusual safety and dispatch for many years, shall it not be visited with exemplary punishment when it falls into habits of palpable neglect? When it allows accident to follow accident with frightful frequency, and when people traveling upon it are slain and crippled by scores? Shall the capital of good behaviour and conscientious management acquired before the year 1862 protect it from censure for the recent horrible casualties? Either their immunity from accident previous to 1862 was the result of chance, or it was the consequence of prudence and care. If it were merely chance, then the company should not have claimed credit for it,—as it was no merit of theirs. But if, as was insisted, accidents did not occur because the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was more careful than other lines, why did not this most exemplary care continue throughout? What excuse can they offer for intermitting the same effort to protect the lives and limbs of their customers, which had proved effectual in saving harmless three millions of travelers? Who shall pronounce the company blameless? Who shall excuse them for permitting accidents, which, up to 1862, they had been able almost wholly to prevent?

It is time the people should be awakened to a sense of the criminality of this shocking and still extending list of bloody accidents upon the railroads of our country. Public opinion *must* be brought to bear upon the subject, and punishment *must* be measured out to those who produce or permit such fearful calamities. Investigations by Coroner's Juries are now mere empty forms, indeed these juries seem only called to express inquiry, and to smooth over the reckless and criminal conduct of Railroad Companies and their employees. The late case at Lancaster is only one of many. Two weeks have nearly elapsed, yet no one knows anything of the true cause of the disaster. It is said that a wheel, a rail, and an axle were all broken, but whether the lives that were taken, and the limbs that were crushed were sacrificed by a bad axle or a bad rail, or a cracked wheel, or by furious speed, or by total inattention in each and every way, no man knows outside the railroad people, if, indeed, they know anything about the matter.

And what did the Coroner's Jury decide and declare? Did they seek to learn how long an axle may be safely used under a passenger car? Did they inquire whether this broken axle had been in use beyond the average time that an axle can be used as determined by the tests and experience of railroad men? Did they ascertain whether the railroad axles are made of the *very best material* (as they always should be), and by manufacturers of the very highest reputation? Was the perfect soundness of good material and fit for the terrible strain of a train so heavy that two locomotives were required to move it? Was the speed of the train forty, or fifty, or fifty-five miles an hour? Were the surviving passengers examined by the jury? Were the employees who did the wrong, the only persons examined, and will the jury make up its verdict upon their testimony alone?

These are questions that will be asked and must be pressed, if the traveling public are to have any protection for their lives and limbs.

It is to be hoped that the next Legislature may contain members who will be brave and honest and humane enough to apply the remedy for these evils. Let there be a searching investigation—and let us have laws that will punish the railroader, or if he escapes protected, that will punish his slayer, whoever he may be.

A TRAVELER.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND.—It is thought the following paragraph in Mr. SEWARD'S Auburn speech, relative to our claims against England for damages by the Anglo-rebel pirates, is significant of a satisfactory state of the correspondence on that subject. Mr. SEWARD said: "We have claims upon foreign nations for injuries to the United States and their citizens; and other nations have presented claims against the Government for alleged injuries to them or their subjects. Although these claims are chiefly of a personal and pecuniary nature, yet the discussion of them involves principles essential to the independence of States and harmony among the nations. I believe that the President will conduct this part of our affairs in such a manner as *to yield and recover indemnities justly due*, without any compromise of the national dignity and honor."

THE recent excursion through the oil region was to exhibit its productiveness and the immensity of its undeveloped resources. One correspondent in the height of his description gets off the following, which sounds very much like the enumeration of a well populated grave-yard, to prove the healthfulness of a town: "Our party made its way through a pelting cold rain, over the hills again to the famous Cherry Creek or Run as it is called. Here, again, we noticed the same state of abandonment, in a less degree, as before. Cherry Run has had its day, and now, out of 2,000 wells put down, less than 800 are paying expenses. The derricks in some places stood as thick as masts in the North River.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This periodical for November is out, promptly as usual, and is for sale at PITTOCK'S. The contents are rich and various, both in prose and poetry. We give the Bill of Fare; the dishes must be tasted by readers to be duly appreciated:—Why the Putkammer Castle was Destroyed—Rhyme of the Master's Mate, (the Fort Henry fight in funny rhyme)—The Visible and Invisible in Libraries—Letter to a Young Housekeeper—The Peace Autumn—Doctor Johns—Rodolph Topffer—The Chimney Corner—Jeremy Bentham—A Farewell to Agassiz, (characteristic poetry) The Forge, (commencing a new story)—The Progress of the Electric Telegraph—Alexander Hamilton—Literary notices.

It is claimed that the negroes in the South, having been on the side of the Union throughout, and fought for it whenever they had a chance, are consequently entitled to vote. There are a good many negroes in the North who did the same thing, but they seem to be almost wholly overlooked, although nobody doubts that their claims to vote is far greater than that of their Southern brethren. Let all men, everywhere, vote, if they have the requisite intelligence, say we,—and we would begin at once.

It is pretty well settled that Virginia has elected to Congress five who can and three who cannot take the oath, which is pretty fair.

A New Plan for Organizing Congress.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says that an old and influential member of Congress has submitted to some of his friends a new plan for the settlement of the vexed question of Southern representation in Congress. It is as follows: Let a select committee (a joint committee would be better) be raised, to whom the constitutions of the "reconstructed" rebel States shall be submitted, with all papers bearing upon the subject. This committee shall consider, first, whether the State constitution is republican in form; secondly, whether it is the act of the loyal people of the State over which it is sought to establish it; and thirdly whether domestic tranquility is so far restored in such State that its people can maintain its constitution. To the House Committee of Elections each individual case would be referred as usual, but said committee will naturally await the report by the Select Committee from each State. This proposition meets with considerable favor here, and will not be opposed by the President.

A RENO DODGE.—If the city of Reno project is in every respect conducted as cleverly as the following, no doubt it will succeed. We quote from a letter in the N. Y. *Tribune*: "Gen. Burnside, who is expected here to-night, has commenced work upon a railroad that is to connect Reno with Pithole, which it is expected will be done in sixty days. Mr. Culver is the builder and projector. I may mention that in order to avoid the notorious impediments which are usually thrown in the way of railroad enterprises by the Pennsylvania Legislature, the corporators introduced a bill through a very quiet, old member from the eastern part of the State, for a charter for a railroad from the headwaters of Baker's Creek to Shafer's Run, said road not to interfere with the privileges' of a certain road down in the eastern part of the State. As nobody knew or expected the locality, the bill was passed unobstructed."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Saturday, September 30th, at St. Mary's Chapel, Savoy street, Strand, London, a marriage was celebrated between his Excellency Baron Otto von Grunewaldt, of Revel, Russia, Estlandscher Landrath, chamberlain to his majesty the emperor of Russia, and Miss Julia Marie Rossitor, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, sister-in-law of the Hon. N. B. Judd, late minister of the United States at the court of Prussia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Herman Schmettau, F. R. G. S., President of the Evangelical alliance. Among the guests were our minister Charles Francis Adams and family; F. H. Morse, consul at London, and family; Secretaries of Legation, and other distinguished citizens of the United States.

LARGE SALE OF SHEEP.—On the 9th inst., an extensive sale of sheep took place in Chatham township, Sangamon county, Ill., on the estate of the late Col., F. B. Hoppin. Three thousand sheep, including wethers, lambs and ewes, were disposed of at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 85 per head. Colonel Hoppin, at the time of his death, was the possessor of about 8,000 sheep. Nine, thousand sheep belonging to Col H. and A. M. Garland, Esq., his son-in-law, produced, at the last shearing, about 40,000 lbs of wool, and that of an excellent quality; 2,500 lambs were raised upon the estate last year, drobably as great a number as upon any other estate in the country. Nine of the best growers of Chatham township, last year, sheared twenty-thousand six hundred sheep.

THE most valuable lot of furs ever brought to St. Paul, was received last week from the Hudson Bay Company—6000 mink skins worth $50,000 The skins filled twelve ordinary sized boxes, and, a St. Paul paper says, are worth more than their weight in silver. The ladies know how valuable they are.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Condition of the Freedmen in and Around Washington.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 23, 1865.

"Roundhead," under date of October 17th, undertakes to correct statements made in my communication of October 24. He calls it "one sided—Philistinism." If I am a Philistine, "so mote it be." I am for the equal rights of all classes—black and white; and for universal suffrage on the same equality—white and black. If that be Philistinism, make the most of it.

I have not caused any inquiry to be "lately made" into the subject of the Freedman's Bureau. Since its first organization, I have been familiar with its workings in this District. I only speak for this District, and now repeat, that the manner in which it is and has been conducted here, is not calculated to ameliorate and better the condition of the freedmen in the future; and it will be so shown to the satisfaction of Congress. As "Roundhead" states, there are here in this District over 34,000 freedmen and colored refugees. We have seen no official statement that only eight hundred were subsisted during the month of September. But suppose such to be the fact—is that proof that no more than that number will have to be subsisted during the entire coming winter? Is not Government work of all kinds about at an end? Will there be work of any kind in this District to support 34,000 colored people, with, perhaps, the like number of whites? Leaving out the whites, where will the work come from to support 34,000 persons dependent on daily labor? If no work, what is to become of them? Has one out of a hundred of them enough money or subsistence on hand to keep them going for a single month? If no work and no subsistence, and no money, what must be the result? Either starvation, beggary, theft, or support from the Government. Either of these would be deplorable. Has the Freedmen's Bureau concocted plans to avert them? How many thousands of farmers from Maryland and elsewhere came down during the past summer months to engage laborers, agreeing to take a whole family and give remunerative wages on a contract for a year ahead? Did one of these persons out of fifty seeking laborers succeed in getting them when there were here some thirty thousand colored persons? Now we will look at what the Bureau has been and is still doing for them. They give them snug quarters to live in, using the barracks and hospitals around the city for that purpose. For these quarters they charge a whole family of colored persons some two or three dollars per month. These cheap, snug quarters were and are still an encouragement to a whole family of colored persons some two or three dollars per month. These cheap, snug quarters were and are still an encouragement to a whole family of colored persons to remain here and run the risk of subsistence by some means or other, rather than accept the liberal inducements held out to them by employers. Suppose, as "Roundhead" says, several thousand colored soldiers left this District and sought and bled in defence of *my* and their country. Does not the Government owe them the same pay, bounty and pension as whites? Should these colored people be provided with quarters at three dollars per month and the crippled white soldier, or his dependents, not be provided for at the same rate? But the number of colored people here who went to war is few as compared with the number who did not go and who are living in these barracks, that that part of the question need not be argued. What few did go we want the Government to look well after, and not only them but their dependents. The one-twentieth part of the Government bill(dings now occupied by these colored people will suffice to accomodate these and the few sick and destitudt women and children. But if the Government intends to go into the leasing these barracks for the purpose of rental, for heaven's sake let them be rented to the highest bidder, white or black, as there is work enough in Maryland and the North for all the colored persons. They will get the best of wages. Tear down the barracks and throw these persons on their own resources, both for shelter and food, and thus compel them to accept these offers, instead of keeping them here in idleness which is leading them to crime and licentiousness of the most degrading character.

I have not been so fortunate during the past three years, as to be able to make the gratifying statement, that during all that time I have never seen a colored man, woman or child beg. We are almost daily appealed to by these persons for alms. Not so much in this city by them as by whites for them, for the very reason which "Roundhead" states,—because the "City Government and police of Washington are possessed by the old slave driving diabolism, and that the colored people are persecuted and harassed by them without mercy." Just as soon as a colored person is seen begging by any of the city officials or even by the old stock of Washingtonians, the person is nabbed as a vagrant; consequently no liberty is extended to them—and to supply their wants they have to resort to theft, and if they remain here this winter with no prospect of work and the Washingtonians and city officials ever on the alert to harass them and drive them from their doors, where pinching want and hunger have brought them, humanity will require that the Government shall supply them with rations to keep them from dying from starvation.

All the argument of my letter of October 2 and of this one, is to show that if the Freedmen's Bureau had, through the past summer, furnished them with three quarters and thousands of them with rations, they would not have collected here in such an enormous number, but would have sought employments in Maryland and elsewhere, where there labor is in great demand—greater than the shpply, and thus the Government would have saved tens of thousands of dollars to subsist them the coming winter.

PERSONAL.

—Captain John P. Ward, of Detroit has died of a pistol shot, fired by the brother, aged 16, of the girl he seduced.

—Gen. Humphreys, who has just been elected Governor of Mississippi, was formerly a Whig, as also were both the United States Senators just chosen from that State. In the South this class of public men are coming promiinently into notice.

—The contest in the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts, between General Banks and his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, the opposing candidate, had its parallel some years since, when Rev. Dr. Breckinridge was a political rival of of his nephew, the traitor rebel general. In that case the nephew was successful, as the nephew will be now. In both cases that uncle is a clergyman and the nephew a lawyer.

—The Clerk of the House, Mr. McPherson, takes the ground that, so far as he is concerned, it is none of his business to settle the question of the eligibility of the Southern members, and he will *not* put them upon the official roll. He interprets the entire action of Congress as against any recognition of the claimants from the rebel States *on that part*. In short, he leaves the entire question to Congress.

—General Butler has been in Washington recently, and report has it that he spent some time and parted on excellent terms with the President. It is thought to be somewhat significant that he broke his promise to address the Union Club on the subject of suffrage, on the ground that his relations with the Government were such that it would not be courteous in him to discuss such a subject in Washington. What's in the wind? It is said that the General expresses the utmost confidence in the President, and of his purpose to stand by and stand with the men who elected him. Vice President, and who stood by the country through the war.

—John Hoppy of the Nashville *Banner* gives the following humorous description of his journeyings after a pardon: "Had a personal interview with the Chief Magistrate, and asked him for a small pardon if he had any left. Chief Magistrate wanted to know what position I held in the rebel army. The answer was faint, somewhat hesitating and a little shaky. I was quartermaster." Chief Magistrate chuckled and turned his head to conceal a sardonic smile. 'My ancient and venerable friend,' he said, 'if you think that your department of the rebellion endangered the Union cause your innocence is a pardon in itself.'"

—The present whereabouts of Samuel Cooper, Senior General in the rebel service, appears to be a mystery which neither he nor his friends care to develop. He left Richmond with Davis, and was a companion in the flight of that worthy to the vicinity of Augusta, where he parted company with him. At that time Cooper had not a dollar in the world, and his companions, with the exception of Jeff. Davis, were nearly all in the same deplorable condition. He managed to borrow a few coins from some one of his fellow fugitives, and disappearing, has never since been heard from.

—A Philadelphia paper tells a laughable story of an incident of the recent Episcopal Convention in that city. A party of five clergymen set out to attend the inauguration exercises of the American Union Convention, which were, as they understood, to be held at the Academy of Music. The place of meeting had been changed to another hall, but of this they knew nothing. Considering themselves entitled to seats on the platform, the reverend gentlemen entered by the stage door. They walked rapidly by the doorkeeper,—who mistook one of them for Edwin Forrest—and said "good evening," and were astonished to find themselves between two lines of soldiers in paper helmets. "Make less noise, or you'll be heard in front," said a gruff sceneshifter, and the unhappy clergymen discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean were playing Hamlet and Gertrude close beside them, and that only a thin canvas partition separated them from actors and audience. Of course they beat a hasty retreat, just in time to avoid having their black coats and white ties exhibited to the assembled thousands by a change of the scenes.

REMARKABLE SPOT ON THE SUN.—Mr. T. P. Barkas, in the London *Star*, says that on October 3d he observed passing off the western limb of the sun a very large, extremely well-defined and very symmetrical spot. The nucleus was large and intensely black, and the penumbra formed a well-marked border of considerable breadth. He continue further: "I estimate roughly that the diameter of the nucleus was thirty thousand miles, and that of the penumbra fifty thousand miles. I never saw a single unbroken sun-spot so large, bold and well-defined. On the opposite or eastern limb another large spot was making its appearance, and the luminous photosphere of the sun near it had that peculiar frilled and puffed appearance which often characterizes it when a large spot is either entering upon or passing off its visible surface. The luminous matter round the spot presented the appearance of rolling and undulating billows."

STATE ITEMS.

Five prisoners escaped from the Huntingdon county jail on Thursday evening last.

A billiard saloon in Pithole city has eight billiard tables, which are almost continually in use.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a mammoth refinery, with capacity for manufacturing 2,000 barrels per week, of refined oil, at the mouth of Pithole creek, on the Allegheny river.

The Charter Oak Hook and Ladder Company of Pithole city, had a street parade last Friday, on horseback. Their uniform was a glazed cap, red shirt and black belt.

Wednesday, November 1st, there will be a grand pacing match in harness, for one thousand dollars, over the Valley Course, at Meadville, between "Grey Eagle," of Cleveland, and "Lady Bennett" of Ravenna.

Samuel Hepburn, Esq., for many years a lawyer of distinction, of Milton, Northumberland county, died there on Monday, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Hepburn was the father-in-law of Ex-Governor Pollock, Director of the Philadelphia Mint.

An oil strike in Philadelphia is thus narrated in the *Bulletin* of Tuesday afternoon: "During yesterday there was quite an excitement about Dickerson street wharf. It will be remembered that a big coal oil fire occurred there two or three weeks ago. Yesterday some posts were being taken out of the ground, and it was found that the holes immediately filled with oil. The "strike" was reported about, and upwards of a hundred people commenced digging for oil. The ground was completely saturated, and they had good success. Parties averaged about ten gallons. One man sold what he had obtained during the day and received $36 for it."

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Chemical News*, writes as follows: "An important experiment has been made by M. Duchemin, of Paris, during a holiday at the sea-side. He made a small cork buoy, and fixed it to a disk of charcoal containing a small plate of zinc. He then threw the buoy into the sea, and connected it with copper wires to an electric alarum on the shore. The alarum instantly began to ring, and has gone on ringing ever since, and it is added that sparks may be drawn between the two ends of the wires. Thus the ocean seems to be a powerful and inexhaustible source of electricity, and the small experiment of M. Duchemin may lead to most important results."

HEAPING COALS OF FIRE ON HIS HEAD.—Montgomery Blair, in his Clarksville speech and subsequent letter, essayed to prove that Secretary Seward was a traitor, charging that upon him rested the responsibility for the loss of Sumter and the events which followed. In response to these attacks, the premier said in his Auburn speech, "We have two illustrious Generals. No more prudent or efficient one than Montgomery Blair has ever presided in that Department."

On Friday last, the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad was transferred from the Company's into a Receiver's hands. Oran Follett, Esq., President of the Road, was appointed Receiver and has entered upon his duties. This action will undoubtedly cause a sale of the road, which will enable them to defy competition and relieve every other traveling establishment in the country. They have now two fast lines, which justifiably pride, and look with confidence to a generous and appreciative public to reward them for their untiring efforts to afford the best possible conveyance and entertainment. Mr. Carter has, at an enormous expense, purchased in London the new and wonderful optical illusion, invented by Prof. Pepper, entitled

PROTEUS, OR WE ARE HERE, BUT NOT HERE,

of which will be exhibited each evening in connection with the usual novel and pleasing entertainments of

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE.

Tickets..... 35 cents.
Reserved Seats..... 50 cents.
oct26-2t* J. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

THE Salt Lake *Telegraph*, of the 5th, says: A cloud burst on Tuesday afternoon in the vicinity of Emigration kanyon. We are informed that the water came pouring down the kanyon at such a rate that it washed away the dam belonging to the first, second and tenth wards. The repairing of this dam cost nearly two thousand dollars last year. The water came pouring down the ravine in the tenth ward and flooded the whole street.

THE cattle disease in England has extended to poultry and game, which are being swept away by wholesale. We also learn that the potato disease is making such progress in Great Britain that it is affecting finances. The cattle plague also has its influence in this respect, capitalists apprehending a increase in the imports of meat and breadstuffs to supply the deficiency arising from the causes.

AN insane man stole a steamboat at Evansville, last Wednesday, and by casting off her moorings let her float down the stream, where she lodged on a bar. For some time he successfully guarded the boat, but when came out to board her, but was finally overpowered.

A FIRM at Lawrence, Kansas, has contracted to furnish certain tribes of Indians with one thousand two hundred ploughs within the next three months, so think the red men may begin to use them in the spring.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of

NEUTRAL CAMPHATE OF LIME.

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,

83 Market street, near Fifth street.
83 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct10

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for publick and general use, but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, heartburn, sick headache, general slump and pains in the stomach and bowels, acidity of the stomach, cholera, morbus, dysentery, and general debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encouragement of hundreds of our own citizens, will assure you yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, persistently urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is the most instantaneous and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our procession as caterers to the public health, retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence. Sold by druggists everywhere. For sale in Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. oct26-3t

TO PUBLISHERS---FOR SALE---A Taylor double cylinder printing machine Size of bed, 31 by 46. Apply at THIS OFFICE. oct7-tf

DROWNED.

$50 00 REWARD.

The undersigned party will pay the above reward to any person who will find the body of EDWARD O'BRIEN, who was drowned in the Monongahela River on Friday night last, the 20th inst, by the tow-boat Allegheny. He had on, when the accident occurred, a light drab coat with a velvet collar, and wore a woven cross-barred shirt, and a new pair of boots. In addition to the above description, he has printed on one of his arms, in India ink, his name, (Edward O'Brien.) Any person who will find the said Edward O'Brien's body will receive the above reward, by addressing, in person or by letter, his brother, Mr. TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, No. 67 Pride street, or WEYMAN & BRO., No. 81 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct25-3t

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
PITTSBURGH, October 23, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Western Transportation Company, that a special meeting will be held at the office of said company on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of

T. P. JEWETT, President.
A. J. McDOWELL, Sec'y. oct24 td

W. T. B. BROOKS.....A. B. CHENEY,
G. B. EASTERLY.....J. B. PEET.

BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN
Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.
Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,
se30:1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

A BIG OIL STRIKE—By Thompson, Ormes & Co., and which has been long looked for.

FIFTY BARRELS PER DAY

Was struck on the 15th, at the depth of 618 feet, on Island Run, Smith's Ferry, Pa. oct24 3t

CHARLES DUFFIELD'S

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ty28 No. 12 Smithfield street

FINE LUBRICATING OIL.

50 BBLS. LUBRICATING OIL,

A very fine quality, equal to the Smith Ferry oil, and a superior article for machinery, for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Nos. 112 and 114 Second street.
October 21, 1865. oct21-tf

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

Judson's Patent Governors and Patent Valves Combined

Are admitted to be much the best Governor of Steam Engines in use. The principal engine builders in the country are now placing them upon their engines. We have taken the agency for the sale of them in this county, and will keep a stock on hand, and sell to the trade at Judson's List Prices, which is less than the same can be made by engine builders, as they are of the most perfect workmanship and construction. We will warrant every Governor to give satisfaction, or refund the money.

Davis & Phillips,

No. 110 Water and 104 First sts.
oct23-1m

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 142 Water street.

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING.

Three or four gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady may find a comfortable room, with good boarding, at No. 175 Sandusky street, Allegheny. oct26-3t

FOR SALE—

A First-class Country Residence,

On one of the passenger railroads. Address "RESIDENCE," through the postoffice. oct26-3t

MONEY—

$200,000 to Loan

ON GOOD COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Apply by letter or in person to
JACOB GLOSSER,
Stock Broker, 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
oct26-3t

NOTICE.

Stockholders in Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Company will call at H. GERWIG'S store, No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny City, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 7 to 9 P. M., until October 29th instant. They will subserve their interest by so doing.
oct26-3t BY THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE

TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stock transfer books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be closed on SATURDAY, November 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will so remain until after the annual election of Directors, to be held on the 4th day of December next.
JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, October 25, 1865. oct26-3t-eod

OCTOBER 26, 1865.

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN

OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Cherry Run Oil Company will take place at the office of the company, No. 109 Fourth street, MONDAY, November 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them. A. T. FARNESTOCK,
oct26-td Clerk.

MASONIC HALL.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing Monday, October 30th,

Return of the favorites.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE,

AND YOUNG FAMALE BRASS BAND,
TWENTY STAR PERFORMERS.

The management point with no small gratification to their list of new talent, forms and engagements of ordinary novelties and attractions and beg to assure the public that they have not stopped at any expense which would enable them to defy competition and outvie every other traveling establishment in the country. They point with pride to their two fast and justifiable pride, and look with confidence to a generous and appreciative public to reward them for their untiring efforts to afford the most refined, novel and unsurpassed entertainment. Mr. Carter has, at an enormous expense, purchased in London the new and wonderful optical illusion, invented by Prof. Pepper, entitled

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Tickets..... 35 cents,
Reserved Seats..... 50 cents,
oct26-3t* J. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

NOTICE.

We have the goods advertised, both the quality and at the prices named, making a stock equivalent to that contained in five or six country stores.

WE OFFER 300 PIECES

NEW SILKS, besides others belonging to former purchases. We have no competition in this department, owing to ours being the largest in the West, and we sell silks as cheap as other goods.

WE OFFER 3,000 PIECES

DRESS GOODS, embracing all grades from 18¾c to $3 50 per yard. Delaines, very best, 31c. Ginghams, extra wide, 31c, or the best prints at 25c, and good ditto at 18¾c.

WE OFFER 2,000

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, embracing all the desirable styles. Great variety of Cashmere Long Shawls, Wool Plaid ditto, Broche ditto, and Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloth Sacques, Basques, &c. These we are selling VERY CHEAP.

WE OFFER LINEN GOODS

OF ALL KINDS. Sheetings, Pillow Casings Table Cloths, brown and bleached, all kinds and sizes, white and col'd borders. Do Napkins, Do Doylie. Do. Towels. Quilts of all kinds, plain and embroidered. Table and Piano Covers, Table Cover by the yard, and Toweling, Crash, &c., very cheap.

WE OFFER CLOAKINGS,

SILK VELVETS, all widths; corded and Amur Silks; Castor and Esquimeaux Beavers, black and fancy colors, and all the other styles of Cloaking adapted to the present season. Prices from $1 50 to $10 00. CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER from our own material, and warranted to fit.

WE OFFER 700 PIECES

FLANNELS, Red, White, Yellow, Grey, Blue and Fancy Flannels of all kinds. Good White Flannel at 31c; Real Shaker heavy and extra heavy, at 55c; Country Barred Flannels at 62c others cheap in proportion.

WE OFFER 500 PIECES

PANT STUFFS—Cassimeres, Tweeds, Meltons, Satinets, Cassinets, Jeans, &c. Good all wool Cassimeres, 75c; good Tweeds, 62½c; good Satinets and Jeans at 37½c.

TOGETHER WITH

FULL LINES OF EVERYTHING

—IN—

NOTIONS

—AND—

DRY GOODS,

BOTH AT

WHO

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1865.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Inauguration Ceremony—Grant, Farragut and Meade Present—Poem by T. Buchanan Read.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, was inaugurated Monday evening under the most brilliant auspices. The interest of the ceremony was greatly enhanced by the presence of Generals Grant and Meade, and Admiral Farragut, an illustrious trio. Among other prominent gentlemen present on the stage, were Commodore Stribling, Commodore Hull, Major General Webb, the old hero, John Burns, of Gettysburg, Major General Humphries, Commodore Lardner, Henry C. Carey, Rev. Dr. Brainard, Judge Kelley, Lieutenant Commanders McCauley, Breeze, Shirk, Allen, Adams Semmes, White, McCann, Commander Gest, Lieutenant Colonel Shuttleworth of the Marines, and a number of other officers of the army and navy. The ceremonies were opened with an appropriate and eloquent prayer by Bishop Simpson, after which General Meade, President of the Fair, stated the object of the exhibition in a few practical remarks. After alluding to the wants of our brave veterans, for whose relief immediate and prompt measures are required, he said: "Some of the amiable and worthy ladies of this city, some time ago, seeing this great evil, commenced by asking for private contributions in a small way, and finally took in soldiers and sailors applying to them. At present, they may have sixty or seventy, and gladly would take in more who apply; but as many as twenty per day are turned away, for they have not yet the means. When our army has produced twenty-five thousand wounded, and these ladies are taking care of sixty, they want means to take care of more. For the purpose of raising these means, they have organized this Fair. They asked you here to attend, and they hope by means of this Fair to raise a sum not only to continue the support, but to largely increase their contributions, that they may take more in."

Admiral Farragut, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Brainard also made brief addresses. But the most interesting feature of the occasion was the author's reading of the following

POEM, BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

What great events have chased the season by,
Like gale-blown waves beneath a thundering sky,
From that swift hour when Sheridan struck the foe,
Shattering Rebellion in a single blow!
While Meade and Humphreys, from the Keystone State,
Made Pennsylvania's glory still more great.
How, like an eagle swooping from his crag,
Great Sherman pounced, and tore the Rebel flag!
On wide-spread wings then northward swept the coast,
While fled before him all the traitorous host,
Till Grant, like Michael on the crystal wall,
Crowded the fiend of treason to his fall;
And when into the lowest depths he fell,
There chained the demon in his well-earned cell.
Grows there the hemp sufficient for the time
To avenge a nation for the murderer's crime?
Think of our glorious host of martyrs slain—
Not in fair battle on the fiery plain,
But left to ghastly Hunger's tight'ning clinch,
And slowly murdered daily, inch by inch.
To fancy I behold the villainous wretch,
And yet the muse recoils that gives the sketch;
I see before the felon's straining eyes
These haggard martyrs solemnly arise;
The spectrals looming from the plains of death
Pile their pale line before this new Macbeth;
Like three sad ghosts by guilty Richard's bed,
Their mournful voices freeze his blood with dread.
Orphans and widows pass before his sight,
Until his soul is shuddering with affright,
His cry, "I'll see no more!" is made in vain,
He still must see and shiver in his chain;
Undaunt the demon to himself, no more
A fate could reach him, and no bitterer curse,
Craps for a nation, crams,
Let Freedom all her shrines and temples drape!
The greatest, noblest, wisest of the land
Has drop't from his high toil to sudden rest,
He whose large heart from kindness never swerved,
But oft recoiled from vengeance when deserved.
Heaven saved him from the final work to do
Of meting justice to the traitorous crew.
Behold the assassin flying through the night!
Each bush and tree assails him with affright,
Each breath of air is hissing in his ear
The cry of "murder," and the pursuers near.
His eye of blood makes all the field ablaze
With fire to give him to the searcher's gaze.
He dies a thousand deaths until he falls
'Mid flaming hay and crackling beams and stalls;
And with fierce impreccations on his lips,
His spirit passes to the dark eclipse:
Perchance pursued by vengeful shapes of fire,
It still flies on through endless fields of fire:
Here let the curtain fall.

Oh, scenes of woe that startle and appal!
Illing out wild bells, and swing it round the world,
Our Union flag is now for aye unfurled;
Traitor nor tyrant can resist the tide
Of the great movement sweeping far and wide.
The freeman's axe is in the forest now,
The freeman's hand is on the Southern plow!
One sweep of the great people's arm abroad,
The savage flies, and harvest crowns the sod.

But why has sprung this generous object here,
As if Aladdin's lamp was waving near?
Go walk the wards—you hospital hall,
And let the tear of love and pity fall!
There stand beside the patriot's couch of pain,
Whose fierce delirium takes the field again;
Let your kin burning brow the tender palm,
Soothe with kind words, and bid his soul be calm;
And there behold the emaciated form
Of one who braved the battle and the storm:
A Hercules, he fought them long and well,
But overpowered, he lonnd a Soldiers cell:
Behold him now, a skeleton, no more,
A child might bear him up and down the floor.
On bathe his lips with the reviving cup,
And breathe your blessing while you bid him sup;
Behold the freeguard crutch, the empty sleeve,
And you pale victim, waiting death's reprieve!
Forthese this noble object grows to-day:
For these our grateful hearts crowd the way;
Forthese brave men, with pity in their glance,
Loosen the purse-string, thankful for the chance;
While woman, to her glorious nature true,
Does all that angels might be asked to do.
Wave all your bunting—every stripe and star—
To welcome home the veterans of the war:
Give to these men (the marvels of the earth)
Place in the heart as well as by the hearth;
The sol-ier and the sailor! Let them see
Our gratitude to those who kept us free,
And show the ancient adage is amiss—
"Republics are ungrateful"—not so, this.

Behold their families! How the fancy roams
And finds these patient patriots in their homes!
Finds them at quiet fireside—lonely there,
Waiting beside the hero's empty chair;
Beside the chair, perchance, which never more
Shall know the occupant it knew of yore.
Look in to-night, beside that tranquil fire;
There sits the mother, there the aged sire;
Or there the wife, with matron accents mild,
Teaching a patriot prayer unto her child.
A prayer for him who put his all at stake,
His all (save honor) for his country's sake,
There sits the maid, with eyes of dreamful light,
Watching her warrior lover in the fight:
Beholds him, with a swelling heart of pride,
With fiery Phil along the Valley ride,
Or Grant, or Thomas, our stern, sturdy George,
Whose stalwart blows fall thundering like a forge;
Or, with his eastward banner, sees him swoop
Through Georgian fields with Sherman's eagle troop.
Perchance his lot is on the ocean cast,
Where Farragut stands steadfast at his mast;
Perchance, with Winslow, poured the shot and shell
From guns which rung the British pirates' knell;
Or at Stone River stemmed the leaden shower,
Where noble "Rosey" saved the desperate hour;
Or with that glorious Chief to whom was given
The right to scale above the clouds of heaven,
And bear the starry rainbow on high,
Back to its native region in the sky.

Our soldiers' families! Some are veiled in gloom:
The mourners' crape pervades the solemn room;
There, though the tears in sorrowing eyes may start,
There is no murmur in a patriot's heart,
Though sad the lot, the recompense is plain;
They bear the falling of the bondman's chain,
And hear the song of Freedom from the South,
While shouts of Union fly from mouth to mouth!
In glory's cause the warrior died content,
With human liberty for monument.

Our soldiers' families, for them have come,
This generous audience! packed from pit to dome;
For them (would it were worthier here I lay
Upon their altar this my light bouquet;
And if, perchance, their kindly eyes should view
Among the leaves some random drops of dew,
Believe them each the poet's loving tear;
In secret shed beside some patriot's bier.

Newly descended from their high estate,
For them be sure the angels watch and wait;
Our patriot sires, who all our freedom gave,
Look down and bless the households of the brave;
But grander still, within His dome of domes,
God smiles His blessing on our Soldiers' Homes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Lyon's VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired. From a RED to a PERFECT GLOSSY, JET BLACK, that will not stain, crock or stain the pickling. Is wet 75 cents, and can be had unscented. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts.
oct29-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between MICHAEL O'HARA, A. C. SCHULZ and J. H. ROBINSON was dissolved on the 26th day of September, 1865, so far as relates to the said A. C. Schulz. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from partnership are to be settled at the same discharged. No. 6 Smithfield street, where the business will be continued by the said M. O'Hara and J. H. Robinson, under the firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON.

MICHAEL O'HARA,
A. C. SCHULZ,
J. H. ROBINSON.
oct27-6w

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN D. BAILEY, who continues the business, is duly authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of said firm.

THOMAS STEEL,
JOHN D. BAILEY.

In retiring from the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, I cordially recommend my late partner to the patronage of our former friends and customers.

THOMAS STEEL.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
(Successor to Steel & Bailey,)
Stock Broker and Real Estate Agent.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Office, Wilkins' Hall, Pittsburgh. oct23

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & RAYNER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. sep5-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Fourth night of the young tragedian

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear as MACBETH, supported by a cast of more than usual excellence.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,

Shakspeare's sublime tragedy, in five acts, of

Macbeth, King of Scotland.

Macbeth.....Edwin Adams.

Friday, benefit of Edwin Adams.
In rehearsal, the last sensation, THE SERF.

TENNYSON CLUB

LECTURES.

At the request of many, the Lecture Committee of the Tennyson Club have consented to issue a limited number of COURSE TICKETS for the season of 1865-66. The list of lecturers for the coming season comprise the names of

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Rev. HENRY S. GILES,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS.

And others. A course of twelve lectures will be given from the first of November next.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the great English Commoner, will deliver two lectures before the club on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 6 and 7.

Mr. Thompson will lecture only for the Tennyson Club.

Season Tickets, $3 00. Now for sale at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores.

Reserved seats will be held at all lectures for holders of season tickets, without extra charge.

GEORGE T. VANDOREN,
President.
oct23-2w

NOTICES.

TO PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS—A competent person, with several years experience as a traveling agent and salesman, now establishing a commission business in Chicago, wishes to obtain an agency for the sale in that market of some Pittsburgh manufactured goods. Entirely satisfactory arrangements will be made, and reference exchanged. Address, for one week, A. B., Box 401, Pittsburgh Postoffice, stating where an interview can be had. oct25-3t

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M D., with me in the practice of

Homœopathy and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.

October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.

NOTICE,
TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.

sep19-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 31 Fifth street, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865,

From 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

oct14-td HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB

Stockholders are hereby notified that an assessment of

FORTY (40) PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

has been levied, payable at the office of the Treasurer, by order of the Board of Managers, on or before the 31st instant. N. MCCLARAN, Treasurer.
oct19-td 85 Market street.

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Working Fund.....25,000.
Par value of each Share.....1.00.
Office, No. 129 Fourth street.

JOHN R. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oct9-1m

INSURANCE.

GLOBE

BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment not subject to taxation.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.
THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the

GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.

MUTUAL

my11-2taw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML P. SHRIVER,
HON. JAMES PARK,	HON. J. J. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	ROBERT NELSON LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY FRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER,	

dec2

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS

R. MILLER, Jr.	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McCALEY,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES	DAVID M. LONG,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE CHAMBLE	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	

dec24-1y WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
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N. J. BIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE,	JAKE HUL,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	ROBT. H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAM'L M'CLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

an27-tf

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Capt. WM. DEAN,
HARVEY CHILDS,	Capt. JACOBS
Captain R. C. GRAY,	R. B. STERLING,
JOHN WATT,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JAMES GORDON,	R. L. MOORHEAD,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

jes-1y

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
jel0-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

75 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.

75 CASKS SODA ASH.

25 CASKS SAL SODA.

At New York rates, freight added.

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
63 Wood street.
oct9-8m

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.
my22

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manageress.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Tremendous success of the beautiful Cuban sylph, Mlle MARIE ZOE, assisted by the celebrated actor and pantomimist, Mr. HARRY GILBERT. Incidental to piece, the great pirate dance, by Mlle Zoe.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26th, the performance will commence with the TWO GREGORIES, after which the great startling drama of the

WIZARD SKIFF, OR THE MASSACRE OF SCIO.

Alexis.....
Agata.....} Mlle Marie Zoe.
Alexia.....
Wolfo.....Mr. Harry Gilbert.

The whole to conclude with the specialty, SOLON SHINGLE. In rehearsal, MASSANIELLO. TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM, Saturday afternoon.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

AND SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE,
AT MASONIC HALL,
For 6 Nights Only, Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, October 23d.

The largest and most talented Troupe ever organized, numbering EIGHTEEN BRIGHT STARS,

HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, S. S. SANFORD, and YOUNG HENGLER,

In new acts every night, supported by the entire strength of the Company.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

SAM. SHARPLEY, } Proprietors.
SAM. SANFORD, }
CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent. oct20-8t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have no exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.

On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:50 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 7:50 a. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Branch, Johnstown, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown, at Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making connection with trains on Ebensburg and Cresson railroad and Hollidaysburg Branch railroad.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at 1:25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntington, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4:35 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania R. R.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Greensburgh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:30 a m
Altoona Accom	7:30 a m	Fast Line	2:30 a m
Phila. & Erie Mail	7:30 a m	Phila. & Erie Mail	12:30 p m
Mail Accom	11:50 p m	Baltimore Exp'ss	3:30 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Johnstown Accom	10:05 a m
Johnstown Accom	4:35 p m	1st Wall Station	9:25 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
2d " "	9:40 a m	3d " "	2:05 p m
3d " "	3:30 p m	4th " "	7:50 a m
4th " "	6:05 p m	Penn Accomm'd'n	7:30 a m
Penn Accommdn	10:30 p m	Altoona Accom. and Emigrant	10:30 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	7:25 a m
Mail	2:00 "	Mail	3:00 p m
People's Express	2:45 p m	Express	8:35 "
Steub. Accomm	4:30 "	Steub. Accomm	10:00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1:20 a m	Express	2:35 a m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	9:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McK'esport	11:30 a m	1st McK'esport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
3d "	4:10 p m	3d "	5:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Tuesday	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Friday	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M.	Evening 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M.	James Rees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR

Funding Certificates of Indebtedness, Compound Interest Notes, and Treasury Notes.

1. By virtue of the authority contained in the first section of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, which provides, among other things, that any Treasury Notes or other obligations bearing interest, issued under any Act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of Bonds authorized by said Act, notice is hereby given to the holders of Certificates of Indebtedness which mature on the first day of December next, of Compound Interest Notes, and of one and two-year Treasury Notes, of the readiness of this Department to give in exchange for them, to the extent of Fifty Millions of Dollars, six per cent. Five-Twenty-Year Bonds, at three per cent. premium—that is to say, one hundred dollars of Bonds for each one hundred and three dollars in Certificates and Notes; provided the conversion is made prior to the first day of November next.

2. The Bonds issued in exchange for such Certificates and Notes will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually in coin, upon the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years and payable in twenty years from the first day of November, 1865.

3. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand Dollars. Registered Bonds of Five Thousand and Ten Thousand Dollars will be issued if desired.

4. Holders of Certificates, Compound Interest or Treasury Notes, who desire to make such conversions, will deliver them to the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers, or the Designated Depositaries of the United States, or to any National Depository which may consent to transact the business without charge.

5. Interest will be allowed on Certificates of Indebtedness and one and two-year Treasury Notes, matured or maturing prior to the first of November, 1865, up to the date of maturity; and when maturing after the first of November, interest will be allowed to that day.

6. Upon the Compound Interest Notes the interest will be computed to November 1, 1865, upon the amount of principal and interest compounded on the back of said Notes, from the period next prior to that date.

7. The principal and interest of such Treasury Notes and Obligations will be considered together as an offer for conversion; but when after deducting the principal of the Bonds and three per cent. premium, there remains a fractional part of one hundred dollars, this fractional part will be paid to the depositor.

8. The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing this proposal at any time prior to said first day of November, provided fifty millions of dollars shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion as aforesaid.

9. Circulars of instructions will be transmitted to the various officers authorized to receive Certificates and Notes, to which attention is invited.

H. McCULLOCH,
oct1-3td-law2t Secretary of the Treasury.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, as Committee of James Cole, Sr., of Neville township, will offer at Public Sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, the 28th day of October, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

1st. The tract of land at the head of the Island, in Neville township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing about 46 acres, on which are two good frame dwelling houses and one small frame house, a good orchard of apple trees, besides a great variety of other fruit trees and small fruits. It is the property where James now lives, and is in fine condition.

2d. A tract of land in Robinson township, of said county, containing about 30 acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Allen, E. J. Brooks, Mrs. G. Guthrie and others, on which there is a good dwelling house, with barn, stable, &c., all in good condition.

3d. The undivided one fifth interest in a tract of land in said Robinson township, on the south branch of the Ohio river, nearly opposite the tract above mentioned; the tract being unimproved wood land, containing fifty acres, more or less.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. Title indisputable.

oct4-3td Com. of James Cole, Sr.

NOTICE.—STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the District Court of said county, No. 168, November Term, 1865, J. R. Marshall and William Cartwright vs. Steamboat Laura No. 2, R. B. Bell, Master, and R. B. Bell, John Yeager, Daniel Campbell and H. E. Libby, Owners. Attachment.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the above stated writ of attachment, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, I have attached the Steamboat Laura No. 2, owned by R. B. Bell, John Yeager, Daniel Campbell and H. E. Libby, belonging to the Port of Pittsburgh, in said county, and hereby duly commanded by R. B. Bell; that the said Steamboat, Laura No. 2, will be sold to satisfy the debts contracted for work, done and for materials provided for building the same, unless the owners, consignee or agent, or some person in their behalf, shall appear and pay the same, or otherwise obtain the discharge of the said vessel or steamboat, Laura No. 2, aforesaid, within three months from the date hereof. And all persons having a lien for any debts contracted as aforesaid are hereby required to file the same within three months from the date hereof, or they will be debarred from prosecuting their claims under said writ of attachment.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 13, 1865.
se14ltddtw

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

The undersigned will dispose of his residence, well known as "The Seminary," situated on the East Bank of the Allegheny river, a few rods North of the borough line of Kittanning.

The premises consist of between three and four acres of land under good fence; a large, solid, and substantial brick dwelling house, with convenient frame buildings attached; carriage house, stable, &c.

There is an unfailing well of delightful soft water; a young orchard of choice fruit, with some trees in bearing; a productive garden and fine meadow supplied with water.

The location is generally considered the finest in or around Kittanning.

For terms, &c., apply to

Rev. B. B. KILLIKELLY.
Kattanning, Pa., October, 1865. oct7-3td&3tW

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of JAMES EWING, deceased, of Robinson township, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for same, and those having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same without delay to the subscriber.

oct18-1td&3tw WM. S. EWING.

J. B. MEANOR, Jos. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 329 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Ju17-3mw

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL

be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be known by the name and style of "THE CITY TRUST COMPANY," with a capital of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Said Bank to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1865. je28-w6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS

testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL McCORMICK, deceased, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, all persons having claims against the same will present them without delay, and those indebted to the same will make payment in like manner to

H. M. SCOTT,
Executor, Moon Township.
Pittsburgh, June 21, 1865. je22-w6t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

upon the estate of Matthew Porterfield, late of Allegheny city, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against it to present the same to

JOHN PORTERFIELD,
No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh.
September 25, 1865. se25-1td&6tw

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 24, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 6's 1881	106 00	.....
United States 5 20's	102 87	.....
United States 5-20's, new	101 00	.....
United States 7-30's first issue	97 25	.....
United States 7-30's, second issue	97 00	.....
United States 7-30's, third issue	97 00	.....
United States 10-40's	92 25	.....
United States Certificates	97 50	.....
Gold	1 43¼	.....
Pittsburgh 7's	93 00	.....
Cash Insurance	51 00	53 25
Eureka Insurance	52 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. stock	9 25	.....
Do interest	9 75	.....
Exchange National Bank	85 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	130 00
National Bank of Commerce	.....	120 00
People's National Bank	105 50	.....
Tradesmen's National Bank	120 00	.....
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Co	9 00	.....
Columbia Oil	29 50	.....
Cherry Run and Pithole	50	.....
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	50	.....
Central Basin	60	.....
Ohio Valley	20	27
Paxton	1 00	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	1 15	.....
Ritchie	95	.....
Western Pennsylvania	75	.....
Duck Creek Valley	95	.....
Phoenix	75	.....
Ralston	1 90	.....
Phillips	1 50	.....
Cubertson's Run	1 00	.....
Stella Oil	50	.....
Iron City	50	.....
Linden Lead and Mining Co	2 00	.....
National Petroleum Co	1 00	.....

WEDNESDAY, October 25—P. M.

The local stock market for the better class of securities is very firm. Holders are unwilling to part with what brings them a fair income on their money, even if tempted by liberal offers. Bank stock is steady, and some names have advanced in price. As high as 105¼ was bid for the People's National at the board this forenoon. There was a sale of $3,000 of Allegheny county five per cent. bonds at 73½, which was a slight improvement.

The list on call of oil stocks was unusually long to-day, but like the market for this class of shares in Philadelphia, there is scarcely a sale made, and they seem to be gradually disappearing. The oil business is, however, more promising, and the parties who have combined in putting up reasonable sums of money to purchase land and bore wells are succeeding beyond their expectations, and have promise of a liberal reward for their enterprise and outlay of capital. It is to this complexion the business is to be reduced to be of any great value. The swindling speculations in the getting up of companies and sales of shares must be thrust aside and forgotten before the real value of this newly discovered staple can be properly appreciated. As soon as the business shall become oil producing, instead of share selling, it will give large employment to industry, and bring into the State an amount of money scarcely inferior to that resulting from either of our other acknowledged staples—coal and iron.

—In Philadelphia speculation is rampant in Reading and Catawissa Railroad stock. Catawissa rose a dollar a share yesterday. The recent rise in this stock is owing to reported negotiations having been in place between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and the Catawissa, by which the latter was to be leased to the former on very favorable terms. The matter has been a subject of discussion among the brokers for over a week, during which time the stock has advanced to a higher figure than it has reached for many years; yet the negotiations have not been consummated, nor have the documents of lease been signed by the parties concerned, and we are unable to say that they ever will be.

—The oil stock market is weak, and prices lower, particularly Maple Shade, which, according to our special telegram is down to 4½—a heavy decline. The Seneca Oil Company give notice that if the assessment of forty cents a share is not paid in between now and at *noon* on the 16th of next month at the office of the Company, No. 10 Merchant's Place, Philadelphia, there will then be a sufficient number of shares sold at public auction to meet the assessment.

—The dividend on the United States Oil Company of York, to which we alluded yesterday, is ten per cent. This is the second dividend of the same amount this month. There were no sales at the first board in New York to-day, and the stock is quoted at $29 00@29 75. Other oil stocks improved over yesterday's prices; Rynd was strong at 90c; Pithole, $8 50; Webster, $1 10, and Oil Creek $1 60.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital	$14,142,500	$14,120,500	Dec.	$22,000
Loans	29,082,319	28,959,072	"	123,247
Specie	1,060,579	1,052,377	"	8,212
Legal Tenders	1,191,587	1,191,587	Inc.	2,000
Deposits	26,252,038	25,804,824	"	447,214
Circulation	7,081,667	7,074,666	"	10,901

—The New York bank statement shows a sharp reduction in all the departments, except the circulation, which shows again a slight increase. The exchanges have been turned in favor of New York from the near-by cities as well as from the West, and capital on short engagements promises to be abundant enough to relieve the future at an early day.

—The following shows the condition of the New York City banks this week and last:

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.		
Loans	$227,344,981	$224,940,679	Dec.	$3,511,255
Specie	15,850,775	15,850,760	Dec.	15
Circulation	11,722,847	12,338,411	Inc.	955,595
Deposits	172,194,176	168,182,100	Dec.	4,172,076
Legal Tenders	50,459,195	46,139,855	Dec.	4,320,340

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 26, 1865.

Business moves along steadily. We have no large sales to record. The sales, generally, were in a jobbing way, to meet the wants of the home trade. Buyers don't seem to have much faith in the present figures, hence they are not disposed to purchase liberally on that account. The weather continues very pleasant—cool nights and mornings, but pleasant during the day. Our rivers are falling slowly, with, however, fair stage of water for medium sized boats. The market since our last writing has undergone no change of importance. The late advance on "sweets" has stiffened the market, but few sales have been willingly made to the demand. A lot of choice New Orleans was sold on the 24th, the November Coupon off. Missouri 6's are 4@6c higher than yesterday. Tennessee 6's were reduced 5c, and Kentucky and Mississippi certificates 10@15c.

MONEY.

The tendency in the money market is to more firmness. The views of dealers were strengthened to-wards the close of yesterday, and there is considerable inquiry on the part of borrowers this morning, but there is no advance in the rates thus far. Gold is quiet, and the fine passage of it is less readily disposed of. The range for prime names is seven to nine per cent., with but little that will pass at the lower rate, and very good is freely offered at eight.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

In Foreign Exchange the market has not opened yet. We have heard of nothing done to-day, but the nominal rates are 109 for city bankers, 108¾ for Southern bank bills, and 108@108¼ for prime commercial signatures.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1865.—Sales at Sixth Nicholas, 7; Maple Shade, 4½; Curtis, 2¾; Dalzell, 11½; Caldwell, 1½; McClintock, 2; Eyeleiter, 2; Oil Creek and Allegheny Run, 2¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 68½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 96; Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien, 60; Cumberland, 12¾; Mariposa, 11.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Quiet, with the following sales: First National, 17; Watson, 27c; Ramsey Farm, 50; Reinhold, 1.50c; Bradley, 115; Cherry Run, 25; Excelsior, 74; Montana, 70; Buchanan, 80; Germania, 32; Heydrick, 101; Oceanic, 60; Pithole Creek, 620; Oil Creek, 144; Rynd Farm, 88; Tack, 2½; Webster, 111.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET

Is dull and lower. Sales to-day of 1,250 bbls Crude at 99@99½c, on the spot, and 500 bbls for November, at 97c. Bonded Refined Oil, 60c; Free, 76c.

The following are the quotations of dry goods: Brown Cotton—Stark, A, 30@31; Portsmouth, P, 24½c; D, 28½c; Lawrence, LL, 28½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 40c; Pepperell, 10-4, 46c; Androscoggin, L, 30c; Boott, C, 30c; D, 27½c; Live Oak, light, 24c; I, 27½c; C, 31@32c. Bleached Cottons—Lindsdales, 4-4, 32c; Commonwealth, 32c; Wamsutta, 4-4, 35c; Pride—Mercantile, 4-4, 32c; Arnolds, 28c; Garner, 32c; Spragues, 42c; Tickings—Amoskeag, A, 65c; B, 59c; C, 50c; D, 45c. Stripes—Hamilton, 32c; Amoskeag, 32c; Boston Manufacturing Company, 35c. Corset Jeans, 32½c. Canton Flannels—Aldrich and Rockland, 40c; Lonsdale, 45c; Hamilton, 42½c. Fancy Cassimeres—Evans's Silk Mixed, 95c. Delaines—Harmony, 30c; Hartford, 30c; Manchester, 30c. Cotton—Coats's and Clark's quoted at $1 15; Hadley Company, 90c.

The following dispatches have been bulletined in the dry goods exchange to-day:

BOSTON—Markets firm, with good prices. Prices have an upward tendency.

PHILADELPHIA—Dry good market firm and unchanged. Demand for cotton and woolen goods fair.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

The *Times* says an unusually active business in cotton is in progress at this port. Last week's receipts reached 29,415 bales. Sales and resales, 19,500 bales. Receipts at all ports, 49,000 bales; the current week average 3,892 bales a day, and sales 2,700 bales. Receipts at interior ports for the week ending this evening reached the extraordinary amount of 12,87 bales, including 12,115 bales from the single port of Memphis. Receipts of cotton at the port of New York since the 1st, 58,7 bales, against 26,61 bales exported from the port in the same period. Receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports of the United States thus far in current cotton, 800,000 bales, against exports in the same period of 167,000 bales.

The *Commercial* says: There was less movement in stocks to-day, but the market had a firmer tone. Money and closed steady and firm. N. Y. Central opened at 96@96¼, at the Board and left off at the second call at 96¾@97. Erie sold about 1,000 shares at 70¼, commencing at 85, and closed firmly at 86@86½. Hudson River opened at 104, declined to 103½, and closed firm, mainly at 104@104¼. Reading opened steady with a retail lot taken at 105¾. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was less active this morning, but firm. Rock Island, at the first call, and 78¾@78¾ at the second, receding subsequently to 78@78¼. Michigan Southern was only slightly dealt in, but was firmly held at 74¾. Fort Wayne and Chicago, at the Board and left off at the second call at 96¾@97. Chicago and Northwestern left off at 30@30¼ for the old, and 64¾ for the preferred stock. Government stocks were moderately active and without change of importance. A small lot of the new issue of Five-Twenties was taken at 103¾, the November Coupon off. Missouri 6's are 4@6c higher than yesterday. Tennessee 6's were reduced 5c, and Kentucky and Mississippi certificates 10@15c.

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New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 25.

STOCKS.

Railway shares were steady at the early session, and transactions light, except in Erie and old Southern and Pittsburgh.

GOLD

Fell off this afternoon to 1 43¼@1 43¾—cash. Gold is getting very plenty and the Bulls have to pay 7 per cent. to have it carried. The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $757,000 interest on the 5-20s, and received $382,000 for customs. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $185,000 yesterday, and $400,000 to day, in redemption of the temporary loan. At the last board there was better demand for stocks, and prices were higher throughout. The following were the closing prices: New York Central, 96¾; Erie 87½; Hudson, 104½; Michigan Central, 112; Reading, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Illinois Central, 134; Chicago and North western, 30½; Michigan Southern, 74½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 78¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 64½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 96; Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien, 60; Cumberland, 12¾; Mariposa, 11.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 26, 1865.

Business in the oil way was more lively. There was more activity manifested, besides the sales were larger than for some days past. Most of the large purchasers are still holding out; figures have not yet come to their views. The general opinion was, that prices had touched bottom. This however was not their view, and most of them held off for lower figures. Holders of crude were disposed to hold out for the present prices; they say it can't be sold for lower prices. Yesterday receipts reached 6,565 barrels by the river. The sales made yesterday were as follows:

Crude—Sales of 600 bbls at 25c, packages returned; 500 bbls Horse creek oil, 40@43 gravity, at 21c, without packages; 34 bbls light oil, 43½c, bbls exchanged; 1,000 bbls heavy oil, 25c, without packages; 500 bbls Pithole oil, bulk, 24c; 261 bbls, 24c; 200 do, 24½; 168 do, 24c; 500 bbls delivered, 24c, without packages; 100 bbls, 23c, packages included; we note sales of 1,300 bbls in bulk, the terms were 40 bbls to the barrel.

LUBRICATING OILS—Sales of 70 bbls as follows: 35 bbls A, $1 25; 20 do B, 75c, and 15 bbls C, at 50c.

REFINED OIL—The market was dull; buyers and sellers have not yet come to the proper understanding, hence the sales were on a limited scale. Bonded was offered for December delivery, at 53c; sales 100 bbls bonded on the spot, 54c; 50 barrels straw color, at 52c.

TAR—Was in better demand; we note sales of 150 bbls, at $6 30 per bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro	200	W. K. Vandergrift	3000
Champion Oil Co	44	Capt. Byram	179
J. Bentley	243	J. Rose	92
J. E. Strickler	439	Cook & Horner	174
Mills	180	J. Willshire	52
J. Baxter	105	R. Ray, Jr	34
Watt & Wilson	35		
Total			5,305

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